

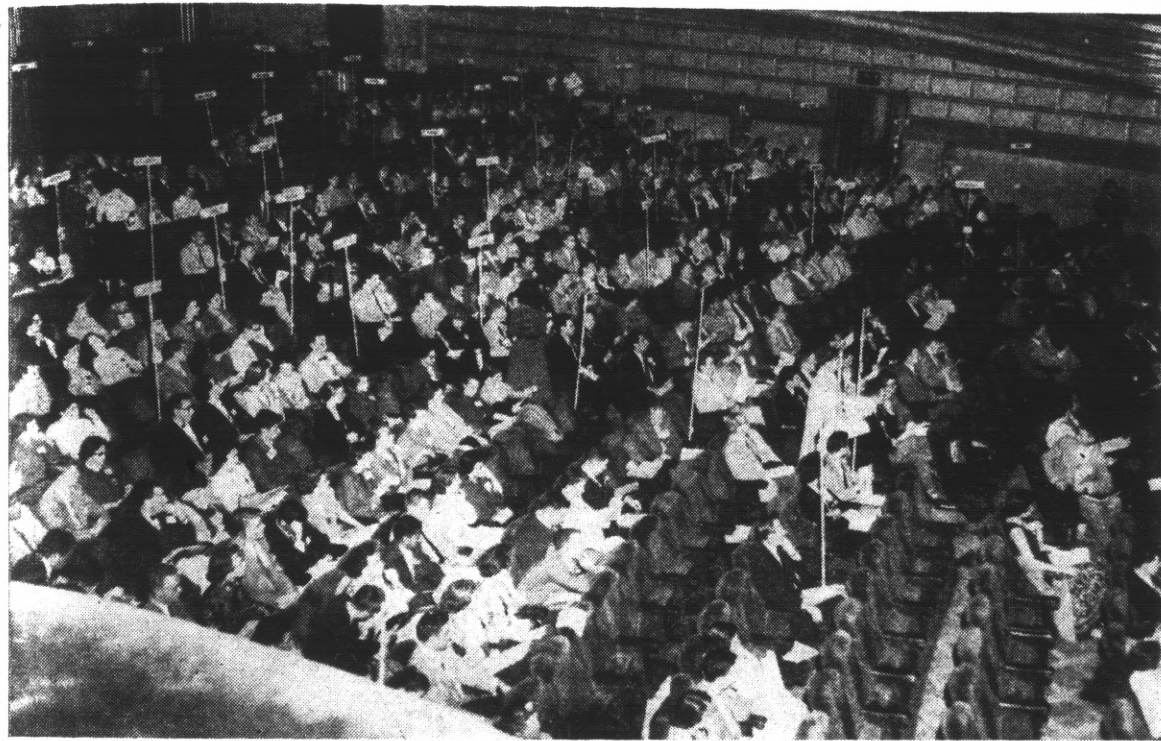
General Assembly Squabble Leads to Dead Microphones

Golden Gate

Vol. 61, No. 21

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Monday, May 9, 1955



Delegates from nearly 80 colleges and universities met yesterday for the first session of the General Assembly of the Model United Nations in the world famed San Francisco War Memorial Opera House, birthplace of the United Nations, ten years ago. The delegates gathered to hear Dr. William M. Jordan, Chief of the General Political and Security Council Affairs, of the United Nations, deliver the keynote address. Dr. Jordan, of the United Kingdom, spoke on the difficulty of resolving disputes between nations.

United Kingdom Hails Norway Into ICJ

S.F.S.C., May 6.—Economic necessities, historical customs and an unenforceable agreement in 1933 which concerned the governing of territorial sea rights between the United Kingdom and Norway were claimed by Norway today in defense against the accusation that Norway was breaking International Law.

The dispute, occupying most of the afternoon session of the International Court of Justice, found the United Kingdom, represented by Carla Anderson (Stanford) accusing Norway, represented by Bodil Brask (U. of Wash.) of violating the law by extending activities beyond the three-mile coastal limit.

Norway pleaded that International Law should make allowances for countries with unusual coast lines.

Norway Favored Over Britain

This paper has received word from informed sources that the International Court of Justice ruling on the United Kingdom-Norway case will go in favor of Norway with the Justice from the United Kingdom voting against his own country.

Since the Justices are supposed to be impartial, votes by country are not revealed in the announcement of the vote for and against the defendant nation, in this case Norway.

The United Kingdom pointed out that Scotland, a country with a coastline just as unusual as Norway, has been using the coast line theory for many years.

The discussion then turned to the size of the countries involved. The United Kingdom felt that it would be unfair to rule in favor of one nation because it happened to be smaller

than the other. The United Kingdom denied that it advocated preference for a larger nation, but that it felt both nations should have equal rights.

A decision on the case will be rendered by the Court during the Saturday morning session.

The counsel for the plaintiff was Mr. Allan Ford, attorney for the California Supreme Court. The defense was represented by Miss Tommy Angell, Bay Area attorney.

ICJ Votes in favor of Japan

S.F.S.C., May 6.—Ruling that "A nation may limit its own activities on the high seas, but not the activities of other nations," the International Court of Justice decided this morning in favor of Japan in the dispute over fishing rights.

The Court, in handing down an 8-5 decision in favor of Japan, said that unilateral acts cannot stand under international law unless other facts are presented. The Continental Shelf in this instance is outside the 3-mile limit.

The morning session also saw the Court hand down a decision on the dispute over American nationals in Morocco. The Court decided in favor of the United States, 11-2.

The Court based its opinion on a clause in the Treaty of Fez, 1912, which stated that France had no privileged position in Morocco.

Other decisions of the Court in regard to the dispute over the American nationals in Morocco were:

1. The Court decided that the Treaty of Fez did not void the obligations of the treaty of 1906.

2. A question on whether the most favored nation clause was in effect and should be a controlling factor in relations concerning nations was

Plan Offered By San Diego For Meetings

WHITCOMB HITEL, May 6.—A proposal to form two regional Model UN Conferences, representing the northern and southern sections of the western United States was offered by San Diego College at today's Continuations Committee.

Claiming that the split would instigate a larger participation in Model UN activities, the San Diego State representative added that small colleges from outlying states who have been unable to finance participation in the conference would have a chance to do so under this change.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

Several arguments were offered against this proposal. Vern Ellstrand of Eastern Washington College of Education said, "This may be a valid suggestion in the future, but not now."

COLLEGE SURVEY

The delegate from Idaho offered a suggestion which would have a committee organized to conduct a survey among west coast colleges concerning the proposal. This suggestion was placed in the form of a resolution and will be acted upon later.

Several suggestions were offered on the problem of expediting mail to member colleges by the host college.

COMMITTEE SUGGESTED

A permanent west coast committee on international affairs to be sponsored by the Model UN was suggested by Stanford. This committee would administer and coordinate all conferences dealing with this subject on a permanent basis.

Objections to this committee were raised because it was felt that there are organizations already in existence which could handle the problem.

The questions and proposals mentioned will be taken up at a later session.

Chairman Tries to Quiet Debate by Cutting Mikes

MEMORIAL OPERA HOUSE, San Francisco, May 6.—The afternoon session of the General Assembly at the Opera House erupted with such violence this afternoon that the delegates' microphones were turned off in an effort to restore order.

The near-fiasco came about as a result of fiery debate on points of order between a representative of the People's Republic of China, the Secretary-General and delegates from Russia, Pakistan, and several other countries.

MIKES TURNED OFF

In an effort to restore order, all the microphones excepting the Secretary-General's were turned off. However, the shouting continued.

The Secretary-General then told the delegates that a city ordinance required the aisles to be kept clear. He demanded that they be seated. Eventually someone managed to raise his voice higher than the uproar and proposed an adjournment.

DELEGATES CHASTISED

The Secretary-General accepted this proposal but before adjournment Honorary President Judge Robert McWilliams chastised the delegates by declaring that: "The conduct of those members who have resorted to debates on technical and parliamentary procedures has been destroying the value of this organization."

"If it doesn't stop, we might as well call everything to an end since the resolutions which we came here primarily to discuss are not being discussed. You are wasting my time and yours," he added.

He had previously asked the delegates to refrain from arguing over

Two Resolutions Fail to Pass

Two controversial resolutions failed to pass yesterday at the first meeting of the Model United Nations political and security committee. A Norwegian (University of Washington) proposal that a permanent international corporation, called the Atomic Development Authority, be created at the direction of the Secretary-General failed to gain the necessary support when the council could not agree on its meaning.

A USSR proposal that all de facto governments be recognized and admitted into the United Nations also failed to get a majority.

The atomic development authority motion was first challenged by Sweden (Los Angeles City College).

According to the Swedish delegation, "ambiguities, snarled semantics, infringement upon national sovereignties, and verbiages" made the motion unacceptable. Sweden then moved to have the resolution considered term by term. This carried by a vote of 23 for, 20 against, and 7 abstentions.

India (San Jose State) then suggested that an agenda be adopted before the meeting continued, but the chair rejected the motion.

Before the United States could tack on a fourth proviso, it was challenged as to whether these were amendments or a new resolution.

Spokesmen for Indonesia, China, Czechoslovakia and Australia tried to clarify their position. The original resolution failed on a standing vote of 8 for, 39 against, and 4 abstentions.

At the last moment, Norway again asked for reconsideration of her earlier resolution, but again failed to receive support. The vote was 3 in favor, 25 opposed, and 17 abstentions.

technical procedures as such conduct tends to make the conference a farce.

CONFUSED DISCUSSION

Events leading up to the confusion resulted during discussion of a resolution recommending the entrance of Austria into the UN.

This proposal offered by the United States declared that Austria has suffered under the persecution of Nazi tyranny, and has shown its willingness to uphold the Charter of the UN. The U.S. expressed its feeling that Austria is able to carry out these obligations. Therefore, Austria should be admitted as a member of the UN and admission should be granted as soon as the Austrian Peace Treaty is signed, the U.S. stated.

Peru proposed an amendment to the resolution which called for "a deletion of the line . . . as soon as the Austrian Peace Treaty is signed."

OPPOSITION OFFERED

Opposition to this amendment was quickly offered by the USSR delegation, claiming that, technically speaking, Austria is still at war and not being a sovereign nation is thus unqualified for membership.

Indonesia moved for an adjournment of debate regarding the amendment, claiming that a majority was already willing to accept the amendment and were ready to vote. A short adjournment was called.

VOTE TAKEN

Upon resumption of the session, a vote was taken on the amendment. It was passed.

The U.S. delegate requested a vote regarding the chair's ruling that the acceptance of the amendment did not mean acceptance of the resolution and the admittance of Austria to the General Assembly. A general misunderstanding prevented the vote from taking place.

A debate then proceeded regarding the amended resolution, with the United States favoring the resolution and France opposing. Another ruling from the chair stated that even if the resolution passed, Austria would not be immediately admitted.

AUTHORITY QUESTIONED

Following a short debate, in which several delegates questioned the chair's authority to rule on the issue, a motion was proposed for adjournment of all debate on the amended resolution. Debate on the amended resolution was adjourned.

Immediately following this action a delegate explained that the passage of an amended resolution is illegal. He claimed that, in doing so, the resolution is changed and is not the resolution proposed from the Security Council.

There seemed to be some confusion as to what the amendment voted on (Continued from Page 3)

TAKING RUSS PART MAKES ANTI-REDS

Quote from Dr. Urban Whittaker, advisor for the Soviet delegation: "We are all now more effective anti-Communists than when we began our study of the Soviet Union several months ago. We strongly recommend education as the most powerful anti-Communist weapon."

Charter Revision Committee Votes to End Veto Powers

S.F. STATE CAMPUS, May 5—After much confusion caused by points of order and other parliamentary procedure, Gilbert Katchadorian, delegate from Argentina (Long Beach State College), was elected rapporteur, to represent the Charter Revision Committee in the General Assembly.

The United States (University of California at Los Angeles) and the USSR both cast votes for a defeated nominee representing Indonesia (Fresno State College). The Ukraine (University of California at Santa Barbara) had previously tried unsuccessfully to seat the USSR delegate.

CONTESTS LEGALITY

India (San Jose State College) contested the legality of proceeding further without Red China (George Pepperdine College) being represented. In spite of the support of the Soviet bloc, France (University of California), Burma (Orange Coast College), and Afghanistan (San Francisco College for Women), India was ruled out of order. When a roll-call vote was forced on the issue, a 29-7 majority supported the ruling of the chair.

A proposal by Indonesia that the General Assembly and not the Security Council should vote on admission of new members was then offered. A surprise move was injected when Howard Miller, delegate from the United States, then proposed the co-amendment by the United States and the USSR to the Indonesian proposal. Miller was ruled out of order and debate was adjourned for fifteen minutes.

VIGOROUS PROTEST

When the delegates got to their feet and attempted to leave, however, the Soviet member protested vigorously, claiming that only the debate was adjourned and not the meeting. Forcing a vote on the issue, he lost, but continued to shout protest even as the other delegates adjourned, ignoring him completely.

When the meeting was reconvened Miller resubmitted his amendment, but sponsored it himself without the support of the USSR. The amended

resolution then passed with the Soviet bloc voting solidly against it.

AMENDED RESOLUTION

The amended resolution, which will be presented to the General Assembly Friday, reads that "The admission of any such state to membership in the UN will be effected by a two-thirds vote of members present and voting of the General Assembly."

Before the committee was able to get properly underway again following the recess, the delegate from Czechoslovakia (Reed College) voiced strong objection to the quibbling that had marked the first part of the meeting.

WASTING TIME?

He stated that he felt he was wasting his time since little was being accomplished toward passing a resolution. The member of the Mexican delegation (Riverside College) supported this stand stating, "We may as well all go to the golf course if things are going to continue as they were going before the recess."

The next resolution to be considered was that of Ecuador (Claremont Men's College), an amendment to the Charter which would, in effect, end the veto power of the "Big Five."

Opposed to the resolution, the USSR delegates reminded the committee that the veto power is a guarantee to the unilateral action.

U.S. SUPPORTS USSR

The U.S. delegate, supporting this view, stated flatly that, after all, as long as the "Big Five" has the veto power anyway they do not have to accept any measure.

"I am not saying that we will not

obey though," he added.

ACCUSES U.S.

At this, the delegate from Argentina jumped to his feet and accused the U.S. of saying that they and the USSR control the UN. China (Pomona College) and Great Britain (Stanford) also opposed the resolution. The British delegate made a short speech expressing Britain's appreciation of the view of the majority, but stating that the UN would be ineffective if the "Big Five" gave up veto power.

France alone, in an apparent effort to play both ends against the middle, failed to stand with the "Big Five" for a solid front against loss of the veto.

SMALL NATIONS' FRIEND?

Admitting in private to confidants that France did not expect the measure to pass in the long run, they wanted to let the "Small Nations" know that France is their friend. "Russia and the U.S. will fight to retain the veto," the French delegate contended. The stormy issue ended when a vote of 22-19 carried the proposal.

After a second recess an uproar again arose as to parliamentary procedure. Ecuador disputed the vote on the second resolution. The argument was dismissed, however, after a roll-call vote failed to rally any support for them.

CHINA DEFEATED

A resolution by the Republic of China providing for a streamlining of the methods used in dealing with the many specialized agencies of the UN was defeated.



Students from Oregon State college, representing the Dominican Republic at the UN conference, are honored at a reception given by Juan D. Carrion, Consul of the Dominican Republic. Miss Ivy Ramirez, daughter of the Honorary Consul of the Dominican Republic, offers hors d'oeuvres to Consul Carrion and his guests.

Peace Observation Group Voted

S.F. STATE, May 5—The Political and Security Committee voted yesterday to set up a Peace Observation Commission to investigate Thailand Border incidents.

Creation of the commission was proposed by Brazil (Olympic College) with the support of Thailand. Both the U.S. and the United Kingdom supported the original resolution, but

opposition by India and Australia forced an amendment.

The Australian amendment called for the Peace Observations Commission, made up of five neutral nations, to ask permission of the countries involved before investigating.

The final vote was 36 yes, 0 no and 7 abstentions.—L. Y. V.

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STONESTOWN

Council Accepts Offer Of U.S. Polio Vaccine

S.F. STATE CAMPUS, May 6.—A resolution, offered by the United States, which offers the Salk Vaccine formula to the nations of the world was passed today by the Economic and Social Council.

In offering the resolution, the United States (UCLA) said that it recognizes the importance of maintaining health standards throughout the world.

This is necessary in order that international welfare and friendship be developed.

Adding that it is also cognizant of the crippling and destroying effect of disease poliomyelitis, it is willing to make available to the world the vaccine lately developed by American scientists.

Several other resolutions were acted upon by the council.

1. The Republic of China offered a resolution calling for the establishment of a laboratory to determine the origin of opium by chemical and physical means. This proposal was offered in an effort to counteract the spreading narcotic addiction among the people of Asia.

Opposition to the resolution was offered by the USSR which claimed that narcotics is no longer a problem. Russia claimed that the largest narcotic traffic is between the U.S. and Mexico.

The resolution, with two amendments was passed.

2. Barbara Grasso, delegate from the Republic of India introduced a resolution proposing that the functions of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund continue. This would give more emphasis to the basic ideal established in the UN charter.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

After Australia spoke approval of the resolution the council passed the proposal unanimously.

The evening session of the council was highlighted by an hour of complete confusion on the part of all delegates. Causing the mixup was a resolution introduced by Sweden (LA

City College), a non-voting member of the council, and presented by Norway delegate, Mary Ashley.

The resolution, concerning the establishment of a project for formation of a foundation to accumulate funds for increased technical assistance to under-privileged nations was recommended for amendment by USSR delegate, Winfield Shoemaker, but following a lengthy debate, the amendment which proposed revised phraseology was rejected.

A second amendment also proposing revised phraseology was made by the Pakistan (Cal Poly) delegation and while the U.S. delegate Patricia Price attempted to speak in opposition, the delegate from Sweden withdrew the resolution.

POINTS OF ORDER

A point of order was raised by India delegate Barbara Grosso as to how a proposal could be made by Sweden and then later withdrawn from the floor when Sweden is not a member of the council. India's point of order was upheld by the chair and Norway formally withdrew the resolution on behalf of the delegate from Sweden.

The second resolution of the evening was introduced by Turkey (Loyola) and Luxemburg (Clark College), the delegate from Turkey presenting this resolution regarding a proposed mission to be set up to study the problem of drug traffic from the People's Republic of China.

Luxemburg spoke in favor of the resolution pointing out that "the only way to control the problem is to talk it out." Czechoslovakia (Reed) delegate Harry Freis proposed an amendment to the resolution striking out three "unnecessary accusations."

A vote was taken and the amendment was passed with 14 yes votes, and 2 abstentions. A vote was then taken on the amended resolution and was passed with 15 yes votes and 1 abstention, and will be presented at the General Assembly.

A third resolution was introduced by India delegate Bob Lindsey concerning the establishment of a special

United Nations' Fund for Economic development (FUNFED). Lindsey stated, "we (India) do not want gifts, we want to borrow money on long-term grants."

The U.S. delegation and Czechoslovakia opposed the resolution because of other commitments which had been made although both countries approved of the proposal. Pakistan requested a roll-call vote and the resolution was rejected by a vote of 5 yes, 5 no and 5 abstentions.

The last resolution presented at the ECO-SOC council this evening was introduced by Joan Fowler, Yugoslavia (Sacramento State) delegate.

The resolution, concerning the need for the Technical Assistance to Underdeveloped Countries Program, was approved by the USSR after the Russian delegate proposed an amendment which would strike out two phrases in the original resolution. After the USSR amendment was passed with 10 yes votes, 1 no vote and 1 abstention, the council passed the amended resolution with 10 yes votes and 3 abstentions.

JORDAN SPEAKS

"Do not expect the world to be recreated overnight," Dr. William M. Jordan, keynote speaker in the General Assembly, told delegates today. "Human history will never remain static," he added, "but the job is to see that changes are made peacefully."

Dr. Jordan has been a member of the British delegation to the United Nations since its founding and opening sessions in 1945.

Today, 10 years later, Dr. Jordan delivered a keynote address to the opening session of the General Assembly of the Model United Nations in the San Francisco Opera House.

Speaking on the difficulties of resolving disputes between nations, Dr. Jordan said that the greatest aim of the UN is to maintain international peace and security.

ILO Passes Resolution In the First Session

S.F. STATE CAMPUS, May 6.—"The first non-controversial and humanitarian resolution in the first session of the UN" was passed by the International Labor Organization today, according to USSR delegate, Dan Hickey.

The resolution, proposed by the USSR, said in effect that millions of women laborers in the world are not being represented justly and properly in the wage fixing bodies of the world.

MORE REPRESENTATIVES

Therefore, the members of the UN should conscientiously endeavor to obtain more women representatives in international and national labor organizations.

Earlier in the day the Organization was presented with a resolution by West Germany (Chapman College), which resolved that a commission be appointed to inspect USSR corrective labor corps and colonies.

POSTPONEMENT MOVE

The United States (UCLA) moved that this proposition be postponed until the second business session, but was ruled out of order.

After a withdrawal of the U.S. proposal to postpone the discussion of the forced labor question, a debate on the West German resolution ensued.

The India delegate, Sanford Weinberg (San Jose State College) felt

that there has not been enough adequate investigation on the subject. He added that criteria used by investigating committees is subjective and unreliable.

Protesting strongly, Dan Hickey, Soviet delegate, claimed that the resolution takes away the sovereignty of this nation.

CANADA CRITICIZES

The delegate from Canada, Donald Hindley (USC), criticized the resolution because "it will have no use." He declared that the Soviet Union will never allow the commission to investigate.

Also criticizing the resolution, Melvin Kelm, Indonesia delegate (Fresno State College) said that no country can rightfully request that a committee be set up to investigate the inner workings of another country.

Two amendments, one from India and one from China, were defeated.

WEST GERMANY ISSUE

The voting on the West German resolution was postponed until later in the day. When it was again brought back to the agenda, it was defeated by a vote of 19 yes, 2 no, 17 abstentions.

The remainder of proceedings were divided between discussions over what constitutes a quorum and the seating of non-member nations.

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Marshall Islands Okay For Atomic Testing

S.F. STATE CAMPUS, May 5—The approval of the use of the Marshall Islands as a testing ground for nuclear weapons by the United States was approved by the Trusteeship Council today after a lengthy debate.

The resolution, introduced by Australia, stated that the nuclear tests up until now had produced no adverse effects on the populace. It stated further that the proper precautionary measures for the safety of the inhabitants must be taken by the United States.

DEMANDS REJECTION

The Soviet delegate demanded that the proposal be rejected, because of the dangerous effects that have been the result of the tests.

"Russia is a peace-loving country," he added, and it realizes that the rest of the world wishes to preserve its homes and lands from the threat of nuclear damage.

Russia then offered an amendment to the effect that the council recommend to the Security Council that the United States' tests in the Marshall Islands be ceased in order to preserve the human race.

Russia's proposal was ruled out by order of the chair.

'TEMPORARY DAMAGE'

Following the question from the delegate from Haiti (University of Redlands) to what the wishes of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories were, the United States declared that the damage done to any inhabitants of the territories is only temporary.

They were not killed, as the USSR would have it believe. The United States added that the tests were not being conducted for the destruction of human beings, but for peace, security, and advancing the cause of science.

RESOLUTION PASSES

A vote was then called on the proposal. The results of the voting: 5 for, 3 against, and 2 abstentions. The Australian resolution was passed.

Other developments during the committee meetings were:

1. A resolution proposed by the Russian delegation to the effect that the territories of British and French Togoland should be united into one territory under the administering authority of the United Kingdom,

France, India, and Yugoslavia was killed by the council.

MOVE TO INVITE POLAND

2. USSR moved to invite Poland as a participating but non-voting member. The resolution was interrupted by the delegate from Australia who

objected to the presence of the delegate from the Peoples Republic of China.

3. The United Kingdom moved to strike the question of Cyprus from the agenda. Australia seconded the motion.

Chairman Tries to Stop Squabble by Cutting Mikes

(Continued from page 1)

actually was.

FRENZIED PITCH REACHED

It was after this debate that the discussion reached such a frenzied pitch that the microphones of the delegates were turned off in an attempt to restore order.

Earlier in the day, after several hours of debate over procedure, the first resolution of the General Assembly was passed.

The resolution, presented originally by the United States, sought an advisory opinion on whether an international obligation exists between India and the Union of South Africa concerning the treatment of people of Indian origin.

RELATIONS IMPAIRED

India has maintained that an international obligation does exist between the two and claims that friendly relations between India and South Africa have been impaired by South Africa's discriminatory measures that violate the charter provision on human rights.

The Union of South Africa continued to maintain that its treatment

of the Union's Asiatic populations is a domestic matter, in which the United Nations cannot legally intervene.

AMENDMENT ADDED

When an amendment was added by Lebanon, Norway, and Sweden, the United States and Russia voted against it. Even India withdrew her support.

The amendment changed the resolution to read that the International Court should be asked for an advisory opinion on any disputes where the validity of the term, "domestic jurisdiction" is in question.

USSR ATTACKS

The Soviet delegates in attacking the amendment said that though the Soviet Union has presented many measures herself to remedy inhumane treatment of people and though they supported the original resolution, they felt the amendment was a rider that changed the issue completely.

In explaining her abstention, India declared that the long discussion and the amendment to the issue had deteriorated the resolution to an east-west argument without regards to the people in question.

Schedule of Events General Assembly—Opera House

SATURDAY, MAY 7

FOURTH SESSION

9:00-12:00 a.m.—Delegations will consider ways of lessening world tension through disarmament.

FIFTH SESSION

1:30- 4:00 p.m.—Delegations will present specific views as to solutions.
4:00- 5:00 p.m.—Presentation of International Court of Justice summary.
5:00- 5:30 p.m.—Closing address.

International Court of Justice Saturday, May 7

10:00-11:30 a.m.—Court presentation of judgments.
1:00- 2:00 p.m.—International Court No. 5, Fisheries case—U.S. vs. Norway.
3:00- 4:00 p.m.—Court presentation of judgments of the above.



THE GREAT CAP and GOWN CONTROVERSY

The cap and gown season is upon us, and with it comes the perennial question: which side of the cap should the tassel hang on?

This is an argument that arises every year to roil the academic world, and it is, alas, no closer to solution today than it was in 1604 when Fred Tassel invented the troublesome ornament.

Fred Tassel, incidentally, never made a penny from his invention. The sad fact is he never took out a patent on it. This tragic oversight becomes understandable, however, when one considers that patents were not invented till 1851 by Fred Patent, himself a pitiable figure. A compulsive handwasher, he died in his fourteenth year, leaving behind a wife and five spotless children.

But I digress. We were discussing which side of the cap the tassel should hang on.

For many years the universally accepted practice was to hang the tassel over the front of the cap. This practice was abandoned in 1942 when the entire graduating class of Northwestern University, blinded by tassels hanging in their eyes, made a wrong turn during commencement exercises and ended up at the Great Lakes Training Center where, all unwitting, they were inducted into the Navy for five year hitches.

There is one school of thought—large and growing daily larger—which holds that the tassel should be worn on the same side you carry your Philip Morris cigarettes. Thus a quick glance will show you where your Philip Morris are and save much time and fumbling.

This makes a good deal of sense because when one wants a Philip Morris, one wants one with a minimum of delay. One does not relish being kept, even for a second, from the clean, delicate flavor of Philip Morris, so artfully blended, so subtly concocted to please the keen and alert taste buds of young smokers. One chafes at any obstacle, however small, that is put in the way of enjoying this most edifying of cigarettes, so pleasing to the perceptive palate. Here, in king size or regular, at prices that do no violence to the slimmest of budgets, is a firm white cylinder of balm and pure, abiding content.

There is another group, small but vocal, that insists the tassel should hang over the back of the cap. The tassel, they say, is a symbol like the bullfighter's pigtail, signifying honor and courage.

They are wrong. Bullfighters wear pigtails for only one reason: to keep the backs of their necks warm. Do you have any idea what a draft a bull makes when he rushes past you? A plenty big one, you may be sure.

In fact, upper respiratory infections, contracted in the wake of passing bulls, are the largest single cause of bullring fatalities. I have this interesting statistic from the Bullfighters Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, one of the few insurance companies in Hartford, Connecticut, which writes insurance exclusively for bullfighters. Incidentally, Hartford, the insurance capital of America, is a most interesting city and well worth a visit if you are ever in New England, as northeastern United States is, for some reason, called. Hartford can be reached by bus, train, plane, and the Humboldt Current. Try to make your visit in spring, when the actuaries are in bloom.

But I digress. We were talking about what side to wear the tassel on. An ingenious solution to this troubling problem was proposed a few years ago by Fred Sigafos, perhaps better known as "The Quoit King of Delaware." An early forbear of Mr. Sigafos, Humboldt Sigafos (who later invented the current which bears his name) was granted a monopoly by King George III on all quoits manufactured in Delaware. Somehow the royal appointment was never rescinded and from that day to this, every quoit made in Delaware has been a Sigafos Quoit.

Well, sir, Fred Sigafos once suggested that an equitable settlement to the great tassel controversy would be to starch the tassels so they stood upright and hung on no side of the cap at all. Mr. Sigafos was, of course, only seeking to broaden his market, because after graduation, what can you do with an upright tassel but hurl quoits at it?

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